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diaphanâ; spirâ acuto-conicâ, mucronatâ; suturis valdè impressis; anfractibus instar novenis, carinatis, supernè striatis; aperturâ parviusculâ, rhomboideâ; labro acuto, sinuoso; columellâ aliquantò incrassatâ et contortâ.

Hab.—Bull Run, tributary to Clinch River, E. Tennessee, Major S. S. Lyon, U. S. E.

STREPHOBASIS LYONII.—Testâ lævi, subcylindraceâ, crassâ, tenebroso-corneâ vel olivâ, rarò vittatâ; spirâ obtuso-conicâ; suturis impressis; anfractibus octonis, convexiusculis; aperturâ subconstrictâ, rhomboideâ, intus albidâ, rarò vittatâ; labro acuto, aliquantò sinuoso; columellâ infernè incrassatâ, ad basim canaliculatâ et retrorsâ.

Hab.—Holston River at Knoxville, E. Tennessee, Major S. S. Lyon, U. S. E.

Description of and Remarks on *PLANORBIS NEWBERRYI*.

BY ISAAC LEA.

PLANORBIS NEWBERRYI.—Testâ pallido-corneâ; depresso-turritâ, minutissimè striatâ, supernè et infernè acuto-carinatâ, latè et profunditè umbilicatâ; anfractibus quinis, supernè planulatis; aperturâ magnâ, pallido-corneâ, subtriangulari.

Shell pale horn-color, slightly turrited, very finely striate, sharply carinate above and below, widely and deeply umbilicate, whorls five, flattened above; aperture large, pale horn-color and subtriangular.

Planorbis Newberryi, Lea, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., 1858, p. 41.

Hab.—Klamath Lake and Canoe Creek, California, J. S. Newberry, M. D.

My cabinet and cabinets of Smithsonian Institution and Dr. Newberry.

Diam. .55,

Length .42 of an inch.

Remarks.—This is a very remarkable shell, and I have placed it among the *Planorbes* until the soft parts may be observed in a living state; they may be found to differ from the true *Planorbes*.* Some specimens preserved in alcohol have been carefully examined, but the parts are so rigid that it could not be satisfactorily done. The tentacula do not, however, seem to be so long as is usual in the *Planorbes*. The epidermis is very thin on the upper part of the whorls, and the striae there are backwards in curves, and on the lower part slightly forwards. The upper carina forms an acute angle, the edge being cord-like; the lower one is still more acute. In most of the specimens there are two obscure carinations on the whorls between the acute ones. The umbilical region is very remarkable, the perforation extending to the apex of the slightly elevated spire, the apex itself being frequently wanting, owing to corrosion occasioned by the attacks of some small enemy eating into the substance of the hard part. The upper angle of the whorls is elevated slightly above the plane of the whorls, thus forming a Babylonian appearance. This gives the shell the appearance of some forms of the *Trochi*.

This very curious and interesting species is among the *Mollusca* brought by J. S. Newberry, M. D., attached to the Pacific Railroad Survey under the command of Lieut. R. S. Williamson, U. S. A., and I have great pleasure in dedicating it to Dr. Newberry, who has done so much to elucidate the Natural History of California and Oregon, when on these expeditions so creditable to the Government.

* Provisionally it may be called *Megasystropha*, from *Μεγα*, magnus, and *συστροφη*, vortex,—the umbilicus being large and vortex like.